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ABSTRACT

This report outlines the health threats of cigarette smoking on college campuses. It cites evidence that smoking among high school seniors and college freshmen has dropped only 1.5 percent since 1981, and notes the dangers of second-hand smoke. Six recommendations for becoming a smoke-free campus are listed. The experience of American industry and businesses in curbing worksite smoking is cited as a model for colleges and universities. The need to work with students, faculty, staff, alumni, and the surrounding community in setting smoke-free policies is emphasized, and guidelines are offered for ensuring that enforcement is fair, that sanctions make sense, and that positive interventions are used. Two general approaches to implementation are described: convening a commission of the relevant stakeholders to cooperatively create a smoke-free policy, and having the administration set university policy. The impact of external forces, such as local regulations and tobacco producers, is also considered. An appendix cites smoking policies of over 150 U.S. colleges and universities, based on a July 1991 survey. (JDD)

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The Smoke-Free Campus

A Report by the Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities

August 1993

HE 027 527

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6/94

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Foreword

The abuse of legal and illegal drugs is a major threat to America's most precious asset, its young citizens. While society has focused much attention on drug abuse in high schools, abuse and addiction involving all substances--alcohol, nicotine, pills, illegal drugs and steroids--jeopardize the quality of education and threaten the well-being of millions of young men and women in our colleges and universities.

CASA--the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University--has established a special Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities to examine the abuse of all substances at institutions of higher learning and recommend strategies to curb such abuse. The Commission's final report, which is due in mid-1994, will address the troubling issues of alcohol abuse and binge drinking and the use of illicit drugs, pills and steroids. This initial report focuses on the importance of developing smoke-free campuses.

The accumulating evidence and recent studies by the Environmental Protection Agency, which emphasize the dangers of tobacco use and second-hand smoke, call for immediate action to protect young Americans. Since virtually all adults who smoke are hooked on nicotine during their teens and early twenties, and since institutions of higher education set the style and culture for millions of young Americans, America's colleges and universities have a special opportunity and obligation to act.

To encourage all members of the college and university community to stop smoking and to protect nonsmokers from the dangers of second-hand smoke, the CASA Commission recommends that America's colleges and universities take these steps to

become smoke-free:

- Eliminate smoking in all campus buildings and at all campus events;
- Provide assistance to those who need help with smoking cessation and ensure that this treatment is covered by the college or university health plan and is available repeatedly to those who relapse;
- Ban the sale of all tobacco products on campus;
- Prohibit the advertising and distribution of tobacco products on campus;
- Deny the use of the school logo on smoking paraphernalia, such as cigarette lighters and ashtrays; and
- Join with students in creating and nourishing a culture and atmosphere in which smoking is widely seen as a socially unacceptable and unhealthy habit.

CASA is a unique think/action tank that brings together under one roof all the professional disciplines (health policy, medicine and nursing, communications, economics, sociology and anthropology, law and law enforcement, business, religion and education) needed to study and combat all forms of substance abuse as they affect all aspects of society. The work of the CASA Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities is one of CASA's initial and most important undertakings.

I would like to thank the distinguished and very busy members of the College Commission for their time and hard work. It is my hope that this report, coming

as it does from such a varied and distinguished group of American leaders, will prompt all colleges and universities to act and will rouse college and university students to make the 1994-95 school year the one in which all of America's campuses go smoke-free.

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.

THE SMOKE-FREE CAMPUS

A REPORT BY THE CASA COMMISSION ON SUBSTANCE ABUSE

AT COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

A Commission of the Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at

Columbia University

Introduction

The young men and women enrolled in America's colleges and universities are a national treasure. They are tomorrow's leaders, and it is in our national interest for colleges and universities to encourage healthy lifestyles as they spark intellectual curiosity and foster intellectual discipline. Indeed, health of body and mind nourish one another.

Cigarette smoking poses one of the greatest threats to the health of those on college campuses. Almost one-fourth of college students smoke cigarettes, more than half on a daily basis. Despite declining smoking rates among the general population over the last decade, surveys of high school seniors and college freshmen indicate that smoking in this age group has hardly decreased--dropping only 1.6% since 1981.[1]

Smoking is not only a hazard to the smoker. Numerous studies have provided strong evidence that cigarettes also put nonsmokers at considerable risk of serious illness when they are exposed to second-hand smoke. As the dangers of second-hand smoke have become manifest, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Surgeon General of the United States have acted with a new sense of urgency

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[1] "Cigarette Smoking Among Teens Remains Unchanged," Employee Assistance Program Management Letter, June 1993.

to protect all people from the dangers of environmental smoke. The EPA, for example, recently issued guidelines recommending an outright ban on smoking in public buildings or, at minimum, improved ventilation to assure that people are protected from the smoke of others.

Virtually all Americans who smoke begin during their teens and early twenties. An individual who reaches age 25 without becoming addicted to nicotine is almost certain never to smoke or use smokeless tobacco. Thus, college and university students are at an especially vulnerable age when they are placed in a new, often stressful social and academic environment. For many, the college years are their initial taste of freedom from daily parental supervision. Smoking may begin earlier, but most college students are a part of the last significant age group where people initiate this practice and become hooked on nicotine.

The CASA Commission on Substance Abuse at Colleges and Universities believes that academic institutions have both a responsibility and an opportunity to discourage negative behaviors and to encourage healthful habits that can last a lifetime. In order to fulfill this responsibility, the Commission recommends that every campus in America become smoke-free by acting to:

1) Eliminate smoking in all campus buildings and at all campus events;

2) Provide assistance to those who need help with smoking cessation and ensure that this treatment is covered by the college or university health plan and is available repeatedly to those who relapse.

3) Ban the sale of all tobacco products on campus;

4) Prohibit the advertising and distribution of tobacco products on campus;

5) Deny the use of the school logo on smoking paraphernalia, such as cigarette lighters and ashtrays.

6) Join with students in creating and nourishing a culture and atmosphere in which smoking is widely seen as a socially unacceptable and unhealthy habit.

A Shift Towards the Smoke-Free Campus

In May 1988, the American College Health Association (ACHA) released a "Statement on Tobacco Use on College and University Campuses," which urged the nation's colleges and universities to establish campus-wide tobacco/smoke-free environments.[2] The ACHA suggested prohibiting smoking in public areas where nonsmokers cannot avoid smoke, forbidding the advertising, sale, or free sampling of tobacco products on campus, and providing and encouraging the utilization of education programs highlighting the hazards of tobacco, including practical steps to help individuals stop smoking. In the absence of a complete ban, the ACHA recommended that institutions of higher learning restrict smoking to a few well-ventilated areas away from places frequented by nonsmokers and discourage the sale or use of smokeless tobacco as well as cigarettes.

There are 3,535 U.S. colleges and universities with 14 million students. Many of these higher education institutions have policies regulating the use, sale or

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[2] This document is available through the American College Health Association, P.O. Box 28937 Baltimore, Maryland 21240.

advertising of tobacco products on their campuses.[3] These policies range from an outright ban on smoking, to limiting smoking to designated areas, to restricting the promotion of events and advertising by tobacco companies. These policies all reflect a recognition of the responsibility of colleges and universities to act to protect the health of their students.

Recent studies demonstrating the dangers of smoking to both the smoker and the nonsmoker are bringing a new urgency to this matter. In any enclosed area, an individual can eat alone or drink alone, but he or she cannot smoke alone. The growing body of research presents indisputable evidence that smoking not only poses a significant health hazard to smokers, but that exposure to second-hand smoke is also harmful to the health of nonsmokers.[4] "Respiratory Health Effects of Passive Smoking," a 1992 EPA study, estimates that some 3,000 lung cancer deaths per year among nonsmokers of both sexes are attributable to environmental tobacco smoke (ETS) in the United States. In addition, passive smoking has subtle but significant effects on the respiratory health of nonsmoking adults, including coughing, phlegm production, chest discomfort and reduced lung function. The study also indicated that second-hand smoke exposure of young children and infants increased the risk of pneumonia, bronchitis and the induction of asthma.

The Commission considers a smoke-free campus to be a necessary step

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[3] The appendix lists some of the colleges and universities which have adopted various types of smoking policy.

[4] The recent E.P.A. recommendations focused specifically on the need to protect young people from the dangers of second-hand smoke.

to protect all students, faculty and staff from the risks of smoking. A smoke-free campus is no longer an option for colleges and universities; it is an obligation.

Learning from Smoke-Free Worksites

While there are differences between academic institutions and business, colleges and universities that are working towards smoke-free campuses can learn from the extensive experience of local businesses. American industry is moving aggressively to curb worksite smoking due to its concerns about the health and well-being of employees, the alarming rise in medical costs, potential fire hazards, additional maintenance costs associated with worksite smoking, and the fear of future law suits from individuals who have become ill as a result of exposure to second-hand smoke in the workplace. Many corporations have eliminated smoking on their premises, going far beyond the requirements of regulations promulgated by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration.

Companies are saving millions of dollars as a result of going smoke-free. William Weis, a professor at the Seattle University Albers School of Business, has estimated these savings to be as high as $4500 per employee per year. In terms of cleaning costs alone, Dr. Weis estimates that the savings can reach $6000 per year even for a small company.[5] In collaboration with employers and unions,[6] corporations have

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[5] These figures are from an interview with Professor William Weis, Ph.D., CPA; published by the Smoking Policy Institute, Seattle, Washington.

[6] In view of recent findings suggesting the hazards of prolonged exposure to secondhand smoke, the establishment of a smoke-free workplace has generally been regarded by employees as a good faith attempt by management to improve the workplace and safeguard their health.

banned on-site smoking, established designated smoking areas, or even built separate structures where smokers can congregate. These efforts are often accompanied by vigorous prevention, education, and treatment initiatives, including the prescription of nicotine patches and the introduction of smoking cessation programs.

With the exception of certain schools (e.g., Brigham Young University) which forbid smoking on religious grounds, most colleges and universities parallel industry in the rationale they use to restrict campus smoking. Like industry, colleges and universities want to protect the health of those in their communities. Universities may also fear the specter of future litigation by, for example, past graduates seeking damages for an illness asserted to have come from exposure to environmental smoke during their college years. Increasingly hard-pressed financially, colleges share industry's concerns over both risk of fires and added maintenance and cleaning costs associated with smoking.

The Road to a Smoke-Free Campus

Differences do exist between industry and academia in setting smoke-free policies. While in industry, negotiations usually include only two parties (management and employees and/or their union representatives), the university administration often must deal with students, faculty, staff, alumni and the surrounding community. Some campuses have confronted resistance from faculty, alumni, and, in tobacco growing states, from local communities.

These concerns cannot be permitted to interfere with the ultimate goal of implementing a complete smoke-free policy. However, given these multiple constituencies both on and off campus, colleges and universities should consider a number of factors.

What a Smoke-Free policy entails

The policy should:

- Prohibit smoking in all university buildings (including all dorm rooms and faculty offices) and at all campus functions. (Depending upon the school, the policy may provide for well-ventilated, designated smoking areas.)
- Apply equally to students, faculty and administration.
- Prohibit the advertising and sale of tobacco products on campus, as well as the sale of smoking paraphernalia.
- Foster an atmosphere where the culture of the college community, notably its students, regards smoking as a socially unacceptable practice.

Enforcement should be fair

- This might involve the use of resident advisors or campus security to ensure compliance.
- Or, an institution may decide that smoking prohibitions be part of an honor code, which shifts the onus to students to police themselves and to report violations.

Sanctions should make sense

- Violations of campus smoking rules must carry uniform, but reasonable sanctions.
- Since part of the university's mission involves a commitment to respecting students' rights as adults, sanctions should stress education and treatment.

Positive Interventions are necessary

- To make a campus smoke-free requires positive interventions as well as restrictions. For example, schools can sponsor classes that educate students about the hazards of smoking to both smokers and nonsmokers and, to the extent possible, integrate these into the regular curriculum.
- An institution should assess the types of smoking cessation and treatment resources available and offer a range of these programs for both the students and staff. The institution should recognize that smokers often relapse and need to have repeated access to such programs.
- A school must also make it easy for people to utilize such programs. For example, when the University of California at Berkeley introduced its smoke free policy in the summer of 1990, it offered employees up to 20 hours administrative leave with pay to participate in smoking cessation programs, which the University provided free of charge.

Examples of Implementation

While the process leading to a smoke-free campus might take many forms, two general approaches are:

1) Convening a commission of the relevant stake-holders (e.g., faculty, staff, students) to cooperatively create a smoke-free policy;

2) Having the administration set university policy.

The following are two examples that illustrate these different approaches.

In 1991, one midwestern university established a task force to review the

issue of smoking on campus. This task force, composed of faculty, students and staff members, some of whom were smokers themselves, studied the experiences of other campuses and local businesses and solicited the opinions of many members of the college community. Out of the task force evolved a comprehensive smoking policy, announced by the president of the university in February 1992. Beginning in August 1992, smoking was prohibited in all buildings and stadiums as well as all vehicles owned, leased or operated by the university. A few fully-enclosed, properly ventilated areas were designated for smokers (e.g., private offices, dorm rooms with prior consent of all roommates) were exempted from these restrictions. Other actions included banning the sale, distribution, and advertisement of tobacco products on campus, providing smoking cessation programs for those who desired them, and offering programs to assist members of the community in adapting to the policy. Central to the policy was a strong appeal to the goodwill and thoughtfulness of smokers and non-smokers alike. All members of the college community, as well as visitors, were asked to share in the responsibility of adhering to and enforcing this policy. It was also decided that after two years, the regulations would be reviewed to determine whether they should be amended and whether the campus should become completely smoke-free.

With regard to sanctions, the policy made plain that anyone who violated smoking regulations at university events (e.g., athletic events, concerts) would be escorted out of the event. A mechanism was put in place whereby students could report violators, with sanctions for repeat offenders left to the discretion of the dean. To date, there has been no need to invoke any sanctions.

In this first example, the policies were created out of a consensus of the university community, and were enacted without dissent by any of the parties. With the exception of a handful of committed smokers, all those involved have abided by the guidelines.

A more "top-down" approach was that taken by the Chancellor of a large state university system. At the urging of the state's Governor, the Chancellor issued an executive order prohibiting smoking in all university buildings on all of the system's campuses. Though existing regulation had already limited smoking to a small, well-ventilated enclave removed from other nonsmoking employees and students, this decree eliminated this concession to smokers and denied faculty the chance to smoke in their offices and students the chance to smoke in their dorm rooms. According to the Chancellor, this policy was implemented without significant opposition from students or staff. It did, however, kindle resistance from a few faculty smokers.

The Impact of External Forces

An institution may also have to respond to external forces that may strongly influence how a campus decides to go smoke-free. At times these external forces, such as local laws and regulations, can reinforce or undermine a university's attempt to create a smoke-free environment.

Many colleges and universities have restricted smoking in response to local and state laws. For example, Cambridge, Massachusetts enacted an ordinance prohibiting smoking in the workplace and places of public assembly. As a result, Harvard University banned smoking in academic buildings. MIT followed suit, prohibiting smoking

in its Cambridge buildings, excluding designated sections of dining halls. The University of California at San Diego cites the California Clean Air Act of 1976 in the section on smoking policy in its student handbook. Rutgers University is currently devising new smoking guidelines against the backdrop of recent New Jersey state regulations restricting smoking only to well-ventilated environs.

On the other hand, external forces can complicate a school's ability to impose smoking restrictions. For example, at one southern university in a tobacco growing state, the wishes of students and administration are in conflict with those of the faculty and some outside interests. In response to complaints by employees and students about exposure to environmental smoke, university officials announced that they were considering a ban on smoking in all campus vehicles and buildings except dormitories. This announcement drew a quick rebuke from tobacco growers in the state--who give an estimated $270,000 a year to the school for scholarships and research--and from the faculty senate, which maintains that the current policy of restricting smoking to designated areas and enclosed offices is sufficient. The discussion promises to become more heated as the administration moves to revise the current smoking policy.

Conclusion

Whatever the strategy used to devise and implement a policy--whether by administrative fiat, campus-wide debate and consensus, or religious doctrine--smoke-free campuses can be a powerful tool in the ongoing effort to encourage healthy lifestyles. Despite the obstacles and occasional resistance, universities and colleges can develop

smoke-free policies and set an example for the broader community.

To attain a smoke-free environment will require the cooperation and involvement of all members of the college community, particularly students. The Commission encourages students to take the lead in the process of developing and implementing smoke-free policies.

The college years afford a brief but critical opportunity to encourage healthy habits that can last a lifetime--and colleges and universities have an obligation to grasp that opportunity.

APPENDIX

Survey of Smoking Policies in U.S. Colleges and Universities[1]

1. **Alfred University:** Smoking allowed only in 2 rooms on campus.

2. **Amherst College:** Smoking and nonsmoking sections.

3. **Antelope Valley College:** Smoking in academic buildings and the student center. They are in the process of establishing a smoke-free campus.

4. **University of Arizona:** Smoking prohibited in Student Union. Smoking is permitted in offices and other work areas only if everyone in the workspace consents.

5. **Arizona State University (May 1988):** Smoking in designated areas and in private offices.

6. **Azusa Pacific University:** No smoking anywhere on campus.

7. **Bard College:** No smoking in most academic space. Smoking areas are designated in the library and commons area, and in residence halls with consent of the residents.

8. **Barnard College, Columbia University:** Smoking not permitted in academic buildings except in designated smoking areas within the building and/or outside the building. Smoking is permitted in the Student Union only in designated areas.

9. **Bates College:** Smoking permitted in faculty offices outside of regularly scheduled office hours. Otherwise, smoking is not permitted in classroom buildings in general.

10. **Bennington College:** Smoking prohibited in most areas. Smoking permitted in private offices and a few designated areas.

11. **Blackhawk Technical College, Janesville, Wisconsin (August 1989):** The campus is completely smoke free.

12. **Boston College:** Smoking allowed in private offices and dining halls.

13. **Boston University:** Smoking areas in lounges within academic buildings, common areas and private rooms of university residences, and campus dining areas.

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[1] The survey was conducted by Ira Sharenow. University of Wisconsin at Madison., Department of Mathematics. July, 1991.

14. **Bowling Green University:** Many buildings entirely nonsmoking. Other buildings have limited smoking areas.

15. **Brandeis University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

16. **Brigham Young University:** No smoking in any building including the student union.

17. **Brooklyn College:** Numerous smoking areas.

18. **Brown University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

19. **Bryn Mawr College:** Smoking is permitted outdoors, in portions of some cafeterias and employee lounges, and in private offices and faculty laboratories.

20. **California Institute of Technology:** Their 1984 policy allows for some nonsmoking areas.

21. **California State University, Bakersfield.** No smoking in Campus building and Vehicles. Exceptions: Campus housing and a small amount of the dining area.

22. **California State University, Chico:** No smoking in any enclosed indoor area.

23. **California State University, Fullerton:** No smoking in academic buildings. Some smoking areas in student union.

24. **California State University, Fresno:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas. Each building is expected to have a smoking area.

25. **California State University, Hayward:** Smoking permitted in faculty offices, private offices, and designated areas in snack bars the University Union.

26. **California State University, Los Angeles:** Smoking Prohibited in all enclosed indoor areas with the following exceptions: Food facilities with designated smoking/nonsmoking areas, University housing living areas, and other specially designated areas.

27. **California State University, Northridge:** Smoking areas provided in academic buildings and in non-instructional buildings. Student Union has some smoking areas. The University has recently set the goal of a smoke-free campus by the year 2000.

28. **California State University, Sacramento:** Most academic buildings and the library are smoke-free. All new buildings are smoke-free. Smoking is not permitted in private offices during formal meetings, e.g., during office hours or during interviews.

29. **California State University, San Bernadino:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

30. **University of California, Berkeley:** No smoking in any indoor area. Including cafeterias, lobbies, lounges, private offices and University vehicles. The only exception is private residential space within University Housing. Smoking is also prohibited in Memorial stadium and the Greek Theater. Smokers are requested to ensure that their smoke does not enter building. The campus provides on-site smoking cessation programs at no charge.

31. **University of California, Davis:** Smoking allowed only in fully enclosed private offices and private residential space.

32. **University of California, Riverside:** No smoking in any building except residential facilities.

33. **University of California, San Diego:** No smoking in any building

34. **University of California, Santa Barbara:** No smoking in any University indoor areas, except in Private residential areas.

35. **University of California, Santa Cruz:** Smoking is prohibited in all indoor areas of all public buildings. There are further restrictions on outdoor areas near buildings and in campus vehicles. The policy does not apply to private residential rooms.

36. **Carlton College:** Smoking allowed in private, one person enclosed offices not on common ventilation systems, when door is closed. Some smoking areas in student union.

37. **Carnegie Mellon University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

38. **Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin:** Campus Center is smoke-free. There is a committee working towards a smoke-free campus.

39. **Carthage Collage, Kenosha Wisconsin:** Smoking areas permitted in staff and student lounges, private offices, lobbies, and residence halls.

40. **Chippewa Valley Technical College, Wisconsin (Jan. 1991):** The use of tobacco in any form is prohibited in all campus facilities and vehicles.

41. **Colgate University:** Smoking not allowed except for separate enclosed areas.

42. **University of Colorado, Boulder:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

43. **University of Connecticut, Storrs:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

44. **Cornell University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

45. **DeAnza College:** One smoking room in Campus Center. Smoking allowed in faculty offices.

46. **University of Delaware:** Numerous smoking areas.

47. **Edgewood College, Madison, Wisconsin:** Smoking is allowed in private offices occupied exclusively by smokers, private residence rooms, one designated area in the Activities Center, and one designated area in the dining hall during hours other than mealtimes.

48. **El Camino College:** No smoking in any campus building.

49. **Fox Valley Technical College, Appleton, Wisconsin (Sept. 1990):** The use of tobacco products will be prohibited in all buildings owned or leased by the college.

50. **Franklin and Marshall College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

51. **George Washington University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

52. **Georgia Institute of Technology:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

53. **Hampshire College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

54. **Harvard University:** Smoking prohibited in academic buildings.

55. **University of Hawaii:** Smoking permitted only in completely enclosed areas where all occupants are smokers.

56. **Hofstra University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

57. **Humboldt State College:** Smoking allowed in totally enclosed areas and a few other areas.

58. **Hunter College:** Smoking allowed only in private offices and a few other areas.

59. **University of Idaho:** Public and private offices and a few other areas.

60. **University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

61. **University of Iowa:** Smoking areas may be designated where organized academic activity is not occurring, e.g. in lounges, hallways, restrooms, shop areas, research labs and dining areas.

62. **Ithaca College:** All public areas nonsmoking. Smoking allowed in private offices and designated areas of dining facilities.

63. **Jewish Theological Seminary of America:** Designated smoking areas in academic buildings, public places in residence halls, and student union.

64. **Johns Hopkins University:** Has no written policy. (Note: The medical school, which is at a different location, is smoke free.)

65. **University of Kansas, Lawrence:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

66. **Kenyon College:** No smoking. Only exception: residence halls.

67. **Laney College:** Student center has smoking and nonsmoking areas.

68. **McMurry College:** Smoking prohibited except in a few designated areas.

69. **McNeese State University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

70. **Madison Area Technical College (Aug. 1990):** No use of tobacco products within District buildings.

71. **University of Maine, Farmington:** Smoking not allowed in public portions of any university building. Smoking allowed in private offices and in residence hall rooms.

72. **University of Maryland, College Park:** Smoking is prohibited in indoor locations where smokers and nonsmokers occupy the same area. Smoking is allowed in dining rooms and other large open spaces.

73. **Massachusetts Institute of Technology:** In Cambridge buildings smoking is prohibited except for parts of dining areas.

74. **University of Massachusetts at Amherst:** Smoking permitted in designated areas of lobbies and cafeterias and in certain public areas of some campus buildings.

75. **Merced College:** Smoking prohibited in all indoor areas and some outdoor areas.

76. **Michigan State University (Jan. 1987):** Smoking allowed in private offices, residence halls, and dining areas, and in some restrooms, conference rooms, lounges and break rooms. In rooms shared by smokers and nonsmokers, at least half of the room shall be reserved for nonsmokers.

77. **University of Michigan:** Some smoking areas.

78. **Mid-State Technical College, Wisconsin Rapids, Wisconsin (Aug. 1990):** Smoke-free.

79. **Mills College:** Smoking prohibited except in cafeterias, dining halls, employee lounges, and private offices or residence hall rooms.

80. **University of Minnesota, Minneapolis:** Smoking allowed in private offices and in some other locations in some buildings.

81. **University of Minnesota, Duluth:** No smoking. Morgan State University: Smoking is prohibited in all general access areas. Smoking allowed in many other areas.

82. **University of Montana (Nov. 1986):** Smoking allowed in designated common areas, in private offices (except during transaction of official business with nonsmokers), and in student living space.

83. **Mount Holyoke College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

84. **Naval Postgraduate School:** Smoking and nosmoking areas.

85. **University of Nebraska, Lincoln (Aug. 1988):** Smoking allowed in private offices and in portions of auditoriums, dining areas, vending machine areas, meeting rooms, indoor sports facilities and other indoor assembly areas. Each building on campus has at least one smoking area.

86. **University of Nebraska, Omaha:** Smoking permitted in closed private offices and in designated areas of the Student Center. Smoking prohibited in University vehicles.

87. **University of Nevada, Las Vegas:** Smoking and nosmoking areas.

89. **New Jersey institute of Technology:** No smoking in any university building.

90. **State university of New York, Albany:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

91. **State University of New York, Binghamton:** Each building may have a single, separate enclosed smoking area.

92. **State University of New York, Stony Brook (Sept. 1989):** Designated smoking areas are available in all buildings and on each floor of a building, where possible. Smoking is permitted in private offices.

93. **Northcentral Technical College, Wausau, Wisconsin (Aug. 1990):** Smoking is prohibited in all District buildings.

94. **University of North Dakota, All campuses:** No smoking in any academic building or student union.

95. **Northeastern University:** Designated smoking areas in a few campus buildings and dining facilities.

96. **Northrup University:** Smoking policy under review.

97. **University of Notre Dame (August, 1992):** Smoking is prohibited in all buildings, stadiums, and vehicles owned, leased or operated by the University of Notre Dame. Where there are exceptions, the rights of non-smokers to a smoke-free environment will prevail in all disputes. The sales, distribution and advertisement of tobacco products is prohibited on campus.

98. **Oberlin College:** Smoking permitted in dormitories and private offices. Designated smoking areas in public areas.

99. **Ohio State University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

100. **University of Oklahoma, Norman:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

101. **Oral Roberts University:** No smoking in any academic building or student union.

102. **University of Oregon, Eugene:** Smoking allowed in private offices and in designated areas of the student union. Buildings can be designated nonsmoking.

103. **Oregon State University (Oct 1988):** Smoking allowed in private offices not ventilated by central recirculating air that are fully enclosed by floor-to-floor ceiling walls. Smoking also allowed in fully enclosed lounges and dining halls.

104. **Penn State University:** Smoking of any material by University Members is prohibited in all facilities of Penn State University at all locations. This is intended to include University owned and operated vehicles. This is not intended to include private residences.

105. **Polytechnic University, Brooklyn**: Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

106. **Princeton University (March, 1987):** Many designated smoking areas.

107. **Purdue University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

108. **Reed College:** A few smoking areas.

109. **Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute:** Smoking allowed only in separate enclosed areas.

110. **University of Rhode Island:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

111. **Rochester Institute of Technology:** No smoking except in private rooms, residence halls and parts of dining facilities.

112. **University of Rochester:** Some smoking areas.

113. **St. Norbert College (1986):** Smoke-free campus.

114. **San Diego City College:** Some smoking areas designated. Faculty offices and meeting rooms are nonsmoking.

115. **San Diego State University:** Smoking allowed only in private offices with the door closed and without objection from visitors.

116. **University of San Diego:** Smoking areas designated. A policy is being considered that would prohibit smoking in all buildings.

117. **San Francisco State University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

118. **Smith College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

119. **Stanford University:** Smoking in dining halls only.

120. **Swarthmore College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

121. **Syracuse University (March 1988):** Smoking areas may be designated in any building.

122. **Temple University:** Smoking prohibited.

123. **University of Tennessee, Knoxville:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

124. **University of Texas, All Campuses (June. 1991):** Smoking prohibited in all indoor areas and many outdoor seating areas, including the football stadiums.

125. **Utah State University:** Smoking areas provided in the library, student centers, and in some academic buildings. Most academic buildings are completely nonsmoking.

126. **Vassar College:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

127. **University of Vermont:** At least one smoking area designated in each campus building. (This policy may be revised in the next academic year.)

128. **Villanova University:** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

129. **Washington State University:** Smoking allowed only in private, enclosed work areas.

130. **University of Washington, Seattle:** Expected to go completely nonsmoking.

131. **Waukesha County Technical College (Aug. 1990):** Smoking is prohibited in any WCTC owned facility, and will be prohibited where practical in space leased or rented by WCTC.

132. **West Point (Army):** Smoking and nonsmoking areas.

133. **West Virginia University:** Smoking is prohibited in all buildings and facilities. This includes all branch campuses and off campus locations. Exceptions: buildings used primarily for residential purposes and privately owned motor vehicles used for University business.

134. **Whittier College:** Smoking banned in all academic buildings and in the student union, including the student dining facility.

135. **University of Wisconsin Center - Washington County (1991):** Smoking is prohibited in all campus buildings with the exception of private offices which must be equipped with smoke eaters. Smoking is also prohibited in university vehicles.

136. **University of Wisconsin, Green Bay:** Smoking in designated areas.

137. **Wisconsin Indianhead Technical College (Feb. 1991):** Tobacco use is prohibited in all owned and leased facilities. The ban does not include the college grounds.

138. **University of Wisconsin, La Crosse:** Both students centers, the Murphy Library Building, and several other buildings are smoke-free. Several other buildings may become smoke-free during 1991.

139. **University of Wisconsin, Madison:** Smoking prohibited in all academic and administrative buildings. Smoking prohibited in the common areas of dorms and university housing. Smoking prohibited in university motor vehicles. Smoking allowed in dorm rooms, university housing apartments, hotels rooms in the student union, and two public rooms in each students union (both games rooms, Rathskeller, Einstein's). Policy changed to eliminate smoking in Union South game rooms.

140. **University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee:** Smoking permitted in designated areas including enclosed offices in which all occupants are smokers, even if nonsmokers are periodically present in the office.

141. **University of Wisconsin, Oshkosh (October, 1981):** Designated smoking and passive smoking areas.

142. **University of Wisconsin, Platteville (March 1, 1991):** Smoking is prohibited in most common areas. Smoking is allowed in faculty, staff, and student offices where all occupants are smokers. Smokers are advised to meet nonsmokers in areas other than offices. Offices must have floor to ceiling partitions with closing doors which are

closed at the time the occupants are smoking and remain closed until the smoke has dissipated from the offices. Smoking allowed in residence hall rooms if all residents are smokers. There will be a designated smoking room in each residence hall and the Students Center. Smoking allowed in university vehicles if all occupants are smokers.

143. **University of Wisconsin, Stevens Point (Fall 1989):** Smoking banned in all buildings with the exception of living units, dormitories and eating centers.

144. **University of Wisconsin-Whitewater (June 1990):** Smoking prohibited in all buildings on campus with the exception of residence halls. Some residence halls are smoke-free.

145. **University of Wyoming (1987):** Smoking permitted in fully enclosed offices occupied entirely by smokers, in facilities in which liquor is served, and in other designated areas.

146. **Yale University:** Smoking allowed only in fully enclosed, adequately ventilated areas in which no non-smoker is required to spend a significant amount of time.

147. **Yeshiva University:** No smoking.

Since the release of the this report, additional institutions have kindly informed us that they have taken steps towards creating smoke-free campuses. These colleges and universities include:

Ambassador College: Smoke-free.

Atlantic Union College: Has been smoke-free since establishment in 1882.

Belleville Area College (June, 1993): All college facilities and vehicles are completely smoke-free.

Golden Gate University (January, 1993): All interior spaces of all the university's campuses are smoke-free.

Johns Hopkins University (1991): Smoke-free.

Lancaster Bible College: Since its establishment, has prohibited smoking for all staff and students as long as they are part of the College.

The New School for Social Research (1990): Prohibits smoking in all common areas of the University.

Northeastern University (1993): Prohibits smoking in all academic buildings on campus. Smoking is permitted only in dormitory rooms at the discretion of the

student residents. The University also prohibits the sale of cigarettes and other tobacco products on campus.

State University College at Cortland (1993): Recently enacted a campus-wide smoke-free policy.

State University of New York at Westchester Community College (1990): Does not permit smoking in any University building.

Stockton State College: Has enacted several smoke-free policies and is working to make the campus completely smoke-free.

The United States Sports Academy (1972): Prohibits smoking in any Academy building.